

## SENATOR LORIMER IS HELD GUILTYLESS

He Wins Complete Vindication at Hands of Committee.

## LUMBERMAN HINES ALSO EXONERATED

Investigators Find That Member From Illinois Used No Fraud in Securing His Seat in Senate and Had Knowledge of No Corrupt Practices in His Behalf.

Washington, March 28.—Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, to-day won an overwhelming vindication at the hands of the special committee of eight Senators who have finished a second investigation of his election by the Illinois Legislature in 1909.

Twice challenged and once acquitted, the committee by vote of five to three on all vital points, completely exonerated him of any knowledge of legislative corruption.

Edward Hines, the millionaire lumberman, referred to in the investigation as "the man who put Lorimer over," also got a vindication by the committee. It had been charged that Hines had raised a campaign fund of \$100,000 to elect Lorimer to the Senate. The majority repudiated that and passed a resolution that the evidence had shown that he did not raise or contribute any sum improperly.

No New Evidence.  
The majority held that no new evidence had been added to justify reversal of the Senate's previous action in Senator Lorimer's favor, that there was no evidence of a jackpot in the Illinois General Assembly of 1909 in connection with his election, and finally that no corrupt practices had been shown by the investigation.

The case will be squarely before the Senate probably next week, when a protracted debate will begin. Neither side has made a thorough canvass of the situation. Republican leaders point out that there will be about twenty-seven Senators voting on the case in addition to those who have already voted on substantially the same charges.

The basis of the committee's action was the plea raised by Lorimer's counsel that the previous action of the Senate was a consideration. A majority report on the main proposition will be signed by Senators Dillingham, Gamble, Fletcher, Johnston and Jones, and the minority by Senators Kenyon, Kern and Lea. Senator Jones was against Senator Lorimer in the first investigation. To-day he reversed his position and represented three of the leading resolutions to exonerate Lorimer.

The contention of the minority members will be that the Senate passed upon the question of the former adjudication when it ordered the present investigation. That nothing had developed before a second exhaustive investigation was ordered largely because the committee had not made a full investigation and the country demanded all the facts.

Refocusing Real Issue.  
Their viewpoint is that the new investigation has developed much pertinent to Lorimer's election, which the former committee failed to discover, that doubts as to the correctness of Senator Halstead's confession have been dispelled, that State's Attorney Wayne, of Chicago, has clearly refuted the claim that coercion was used to obtain confessions, and that Representative White's confession was corroborated in many particulars. They claim that the res judicata plea is a lawyer's subterfuge to beguile the real issue.

The committee was in session almost three hours. Senator Jones offered a resolution that nothing had developed in the investigation to justify reversal of the Senate's judgment holding valid the election of Lorimer as a United States Senator. This was carried, 5 to 3. Senators Dillingham, Gamble, Jones, Johnston and Fletcher voting for it, and Kenyon, Kern and Lea against it. The adoption, however, was not until after several amendments had been voted upon. Senator Kern offered a substitute declaring "that in the opinion of the committee there were no corrupt practices in the election of Senator Lorimer to the Senate and that the committee's investigation showed that corrupt methods and practices were used." This substitute was lost by the same vote, as was an amendment by Senator Lea, to the Jones resolution, which would have added that the committee's investigation "shows that corrupt methods and practices were used."

Mr. Lea followed this up with a point of order that the Jones resolution was not responsive to the Senate's resolution instructing the committee to investigate and report whether corrupt practices were used.

Chairman Dillingham overruled this. Senator Lea appeared from the chair, and the appeal was tabled.

Sensor Jones then offered and the committee adopted by the same vote a resolution declaring that there was no proof of the existence of any jackpot or any other fraud during the former sixth General Assembly of Illinois in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer, other than the statements of William McKimsey, Link and Holstlaw, that they were paid money after the election and none of them except White claimed to have received money for voting for Senator Lorimer.

The committee also adopted a resolution by Senator Gamble declaring that this investigation had not shown that corrupt methods were used in Lorimer's election.

Sensor Kern offered a resolution declaring that a fund was distributed in St. Louis to certain members of the Illinois Legislature who had voted for Lorimer, and that Senator Broderick

## BLAME FOR EQUITABLE FIRE

Unprotected Floor Openings Caused Spread, Says a Report.

New York, March 28.—The report of the board of fire underwriters on the result of its exhaustive investigation of the Equitable building fire has just been made public. Chief blame for the catastrophe is placed on the unprotected floor openings, which permitted the flames to spread out over the upper floors and on the east-front columns, supporting the floors, which caused their collapse. The report continues:

Although the fire department is entitled to the credit of having done all that could be expected with the facilities available, it is apparent that the fire, at least above the level of the fifth floor, burned unrestrainedly throughout the entire area of the building. It calls attention to the inability of any fire department effectively to fight a fire which has once gained headway in the upper stories of a tall building lacking such essential fire appliances as an adequate standpipe equipment, in conjunction with smokeproof stair towers. The height of buildings should be limited in proportion to the effectiveness of their fire protection if life and property are to be conserved.

## GRUESOME EXHIBIT

Skull of Murdered Allen Garland Is Shown to Jury.

Opelousas, La., March 28.—The prosecution in the second trial of Mrs. Zeo Runge McRee, charged with killing Allen Garland, the State home last September, today closed its case with the testimony of Mrs. H. L. Garland, grandmother of Allen. The defense will begin its case tomorrow. The case probably will go to the jury Saturday.

A gruesome exhibit, the skull of Allen Garland, was submitted to the jury by the prosecution to-day, showing a bullet hole in the back near the base. The bullet, taken from the brain was submitted to the jury and used in showing the direction taken by the missile when fired and the probable position of the accused when she fired the revolver.

## HORSE COMMITS SUICIDE

Maddened by Pain From Severe Allment, Jumps Into Stream.

Jeffersonville, Ind., March 28.—Suicide is what Charla Pangburn, a veterinary surgeon, pronounced it when he saw a pain-maddened horse dash into the swollen current of Fourteen-Mile Creek near here, yesterday afternoon, and without the appearance of a struggle, sink to its death.

Dr. Pangburn had just been treating the animal for a severe ailment with which it had suffered several days. He was driving away when he saw the sick horse gallop furiously toward the stream, and watched it unhesitatingly plunge in and end its misery.

## THIRTY-EIGHT STILL MISSING

No Hope That They Are Alive in Mine.

Welch, W. Va., March 28.—Thirty-eight of the eighty-three miners who were imprisoned in the mine of the J. C. Coal and Coke Company, at J. C. Colliery, south of Welch, were today by an explosion, still were unaccounted for to-day. Rescue parties under direction of experts from the United States Bureau of Mines, working in the mine, have not yet been able to find other bodies. There is no probability that any of those not accounted for are living.

## MAIL CLERK ACQUITTED

He Faced Trial on Charge of Uttering False Expense Vouchers.

Atlanta, Ga., March 28.—John P. Biedert, 37, former chief clerk in the railway mail service, was acquitted in the United States Court to-day on the charge of uttering false expense vouchers. He had been indicted March 10 on thirty-one separate counts of uttering false expense vouchers while traveling on government service. Subsequently he was made chief clerk of the service after being in the government employ for eighteen years. The jury was out less than fifteen minutes.

## GIVES HIS BODY AWAY

Remains of Murderer Will Pass Into Hands of Medical Students.

Anderson, S. C., March 28.—Samuel H. Hyde, aged twenty-five, who was sentenced to die in the electric chair in this State, who will be electrocuted this summer for the murder of his wife, to-day gave away his body to J. C. Milford, J. N. Webb and C. C. Horton, Anderson county students at an Atlanta, Ga., medical college. The body will be shipped to Atlanta from Columbia, where the execution will take place.

## Great Highway on Crest of Blue Ridge Mountains

It Will Run From Marion, Va., to Tallulah Falls, Ga., and Be From 3,000 to 5,500 Feet Above Sea Level.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 28.—Seventy delegates from the States through which the Blue Ridge Mountains extend gathered here to-day for the spring convention of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, which will continue to-morrow.

Of the addresses to-day none attracted greater attention than that of Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, president of the association and State Geologist of North Carolina. He proposed automobile highway on the crest of the Blue Ridge from Marion, Va., to Tallulah Falls, Ga., for a continuous stretch of 112 miles this road will be from 3,000 to 5,500 feet above sea level. It will cross through the heart of the mountains and the project would be financed entirely by private capital, and if it could be built to no other way, tolls would be charged for the use of the highway. Forty miles of the road already have been constructed.

Major John F. Carson, of the United States Bureau of Manufactures, and E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina.

The association adopted a resolution authorizing a committee to solicit subscriptions towards building a road over the mountains from Tryon to Hendersonville, N. C. This is the final link in the highway from Columbia to Asheville, via Spartanburg.

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## COLONEL STATES CASE TO MISSOURI

He Makes Six Speeches During Busy Day in St. Louis.

## STILL DISCUSSES RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

Six Judges, Four of Them Federal, Sit at Table With Him While He Discusses Recall of Judicial Decisions—As-sails "Crooked Men of Wealth."

St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—Colonel Roosevelt stated his case to-day to the people of Missouri. He made five speeches in this city and another in East St. Louis, in which he explained his political doctrines. The streets were drenched with rain, but Colonel Roosevelt found a crowd awaiting him at the station, and wherever he spoke large audiences applauded him.

In addition to making six speeches, he attended a breakfast, luncheon and dinner, issued two statements, sent a message to the Illinois Senate, covered a large part of the city in his jaunts from place to place by automobile, and between times found opportunity to go over the political situation with the leaders of the Roosevelt campaign in Missouri.

The former President spoke briefly at the dinner tendered him by the Million Population Club.

Colonel Roosevelt's main speech was delivered to-night in the First Regiment Armory. He discussed "The Right of the People to Rule" and talked largely in the same vein as in his speech in New York last week upon the same topic.

Judges Hear His Speech.  
In his address at the luncheon given by the City Club, Colonel Roosevelt discussed the recall of judicial decisions. Six judges, four of them from the Federal bench, were seated at the table with him.

"My proposition has been discussed by my opponents in a frame of mind which makes hysteria seem calm by comparison," he said. "Somebody told me that I shouldn't have introduced it into a campaign. They said I was not in the least interested in the campaign except as a means of getting justice. I'd a million times rather win it without getting justice than win it without getting justice."

The second speech was made at the Merchants' Exchange, where Colonel Roosevelt discussed his proposal for the creation of an interstate business commission to deal with large corporations. He went to the Coliseum, looked in on the household show and spoke for two minutes. The remaining two speeches in the armory and in East St. Louis were delivered in the evening.

His Reports Fake.  
A report which appeared from several quarters to the effect that Colonel Roosevelt had intended to bolt the Chicago convention was disproved. He should not be nominated, prompted him to issue two statements in which he characterized the report as a "fake." His telegram to the Illinois State Board of Education, an invitation to stop off at Springfield, Ill., and address that body, was a personal letter, and said that a presidential primary law, to consider which the Legislature is in session, is an important step toward securing to the people the right to rule themselves. He assailed the politicians and the "crooked men of wealth," who, he said, were opposing such measures.

Governor Hadley, Thomas K. Niedringhaus and several others who are active in Colonel Roosevelt's campaign attended the conference at which the political situation in Missouri was discussed. Colonel Roosevelt would make no comment upon the outlook in this State.

## CONSPIRACY CHARGE FALLS

Mortimer Schiff and His Counsel Vindicated by Grand Jury.

New York, March 28.—After examining forty-one witnesses the grand jury investigating the case of Folkie Brandt, handed up a presentment to Sessions to-day holding that Mortimer Schiff, who employed Brandt as a burglar, had been guilty of conspiracy in causing the servant to be sent to prison for thirty years for alleged burglary in the Schiff home. At the same time the jury holds that Brandt should not have been indicted for grand larceny in the first degree, but for grand larceny in the second degree, and to receive a presentment to this last effect.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Schiff had appeared as witnesses before the grand jury and Brandt, himself, his had a hearing. He is now out on bail, and Judge Rosalesky, who sentenced him, is not thought that he will be imprisoned again.

## FAMOUS COW DEAD

Champion Cedar Lawn DeKalb Johanna Dies of Blood Poisoning.

West Bend, Wis., March 28.—Cedar Lawn DeKalb Johanna, 12½, the world's champion two-year-old cow, is dead of blood poisoning. When two years old she acquired world-wide fame by producing 512½ pounds of milk and 25½ pounds of butter in a seven-day test.

Schooner Is Destroyed.

Washington, March 28.—The revenue cutter Onondaga to-day destroyed the schooner Elm City of New Haven, Conn., which was wrecked on treacherous shoals of Cape Hatteras several days ago. The schooner was a menace to navigation.

His Recovery Expected.

Washington, March 28.—Senator Robert T. Taylor, of Tennessee, is resting comfortably to-night after an operation for gall stones performed to-day. The patient's symptoms point to a speedy recovery.

## BOTH SIDES FIRM, STRIKE PROBABLE

Neither Miners Nor Operators Will Recede From Their Stand.

## HALF MILLION MEN WILL BE INVOLVED

Contracts in Bituminous and Anthracite Fields Expire Sunday Night, and Workmen Will Lay Down Their Tools. Employers Refuse to Offer Compromise.

Cleveland, O., March 28.—Little prospect of settling the bituminous coal miners' wage dispute to prevent a strike next Monday and the shutting down of practically all mines operated by union men was seen by the operators and union officials to-day after they had conferred for hours and had failed to agree.

The lack of any steps toward immediate settlement and the fact that only three more days intervene before the anthracite and bituminous wage scales expire were said to make it almost certain that a widespread stoppage of coal production will begin next week for an uncertain period and a strike, involving about 500,000 men, may ensue. The situation to-night was:

The miners in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania will quit Sunday midnight because their agreements with the operators expire at that time, and no new agreement, even if it were being considered, would be put into effect in time to prevent the suspension. The union officials declare the suspension virtually will be a strike.

Expire Sunday Midnight.  
The contracts of the miners in the bituminous regions also expire Sunday midnight, and they probably will suspend because they have no new agreement upon which to continue.

Officials of the union assert if a strike in both classes of mines is called it will entail a loss in pay to the men of approximately \$1,000,000 a day. A conference held in the hope that a strike even if a suspension in the bituminous mines might still be agreed was without result up to to-night. The operators and miners of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, who are trying to fix a wage and working scale not only for their own districts but also as the basis for all other unorganized bituminous districts, then adjourned until 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

To bring the situation to a crisis Major Walker, of the Illinois miners, proposed that all miners drop their demands and make a new one for an increase of 5 cents a ton, all agreed. He explained that his proposal did not come jointly from the miners, but he made it on his own responsibility "to avert a prolonged industrial struggle."

The operators' part of the conference was an adjournment which gave rise to reports among the miners that the operators were going to propose a compromise on the basis of 5 cents a ton increase over the present scale. The operators, after meeting alone, stated they had decided to offer a compromise, but rather to stand in their original position to continue the present scale for two years and nothing more. That is the ultimatum, they said, which will be delivered to the miners at the full conference to-morrow.

No Further Compromise.  
"I look for a breaking off of all negotiations to-morrow," said H. M. Taylor, president of the Illinois operators. "I would have come to-day had it not been that we did not want to appear to be in haste in bringing about a strike. We will offer no further compromise."

President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers of America, said that if a strike was called among the bituminous as well as among the anthracite miners, it would not be because the union had failed to exert every effort to avoid it. He added that so far as the anthracite miners were concerned the strike already had been called to take effect Sunday midnight.

The policy committee of the union is waiting here to take such action as may be necessary in case all negotiations are broken off. In that event, the members say, their efforts simply will be to devise ways and means in connection with the conduct of the strike.

Taft Keeping in Touch.  
Washington, March 28.—Dr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, who is now in Cleveland, is charged with the responsibility of keeping the Federal government in close touch with all developments in the coal situation. President Taft, it is charged, was advised of the situation the moment that it became apparent that operators and the miners in the anthracite and bituminous fields are deadlocked.

Former Representative Robert B. Gordon, manager of the Harmon headquarters, declared that the repeated charge that there is a "candidate combine" against Mr. Wilson indicates that "those who are promoting Woodrow Wilson's primaries, gave out a portion of pumping life into it."

The Clark headquarters made no statement upon the latest charge of a combination further than to cite Speaker Clark's previous charge that it was a "malicious lie."

Results in Indiana.  
Indianapolis, Ind., March 28.—Two Roosevelt men, Enos Porter and Thos. J. Bryson, were named delegates to the national convention at the Sixth District convention at Columbus, Ind. The convention adopted the resolutions of the State convention, which instructed the delegates for Taft, but Porter and Bryson declared they would vote for Roosevelt.

Harold Hobbs and E. C. Toner were elected at the Eighth District convention.

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## ANOTHER OUTLAW CAPTURED AND TAKEN TO HILLSVILLE JAIL



CLAUDE SWANSON ALLEN.

## TAFT ADHERENTS IN FULL CONTROL

Mississippi Convention Instructs Delegates to Vote for President to End.

## COLONEL'S FOLLOWERS BOLT

Organize Rump Convention and Will Send Contesting Delegation to Chicago.

Jackson, Miss., March 28.—Taft adherents were in control of the regularly organized Republican State convention from the start to-day and with little ceremony adopted resolutions, endorsing the present national administration and selected delegates to the Chicago convention instructed to vote for the renomination of President Taft to the end. At the same time, the convention also adopted resolutions endorsing President Taft, 258 delegates voted in the affirmative, and twelve of the 270 delegates seated refrained from voting.

Delegates instructed for Taft have been named in seven of the eight congressional districts of Mississippi. In the Eighth District two conventions were held, one faction instructing for Taft and the other for Roosevelt.

Denials Are Vigorous.  
Washington, March 28.—Vigorous denials of the statements of Wilson campaign managers yesterday that rival Democratic candidates for the presidency were in combination against the New Jersey Governor were made to-day at the various Democratic political headquarters in Washington.

The Underwood managers, as an answer to the charge that Underwood represented the so-called combination against Wilson in the approaching Florida primaries, gave out a portion of a previous statement by Senator Bankhead, in which he made a general denial of the "charges of trades and combinations."

"We are interested alone in Mr. Underwood and in his success in securing the nomination," said Senator Bankhead.

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Claude Swanson Allen Found in Thicket on Mountainside.

## HUNGRY AND TIRED, GLAD TO GIVE UP

With Each of His Pistols Pointed to Sky, He Surrenders to Posse—Tells of Courthouse Tragedy, and How He Aimed to Hit Every Time He Shot.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD.  
Hillsville, Va., March 28.—Through the pantherlike stealth of the mountain detective, Claude Swanson Allen, twenty-two years old, son of Floyd Allen, today came into the hands of the law against which just a fortnight ago he and his kinsfolk spoke bold defiance with the bullet.

To-night, this young mountaineer was locked up in the Hillsville jail, his hair matted and unkempt, his eyes sunk, his face a mass of scars, his body aching in their lids from loss of sleep, his ruddy features overgrown with the thick beard that weeks in the wilderness will bring, and his general appearance of fatigue and exhaustion revealing a meek and submissive boy. He seemed hardly the fierce outlaw of sturdy frame and steel-like stature, who participated in a horrible tragedy.

Though his capture was unexpected, sudden and surprising in that it was accomplished without resistance, it was not the seeming victory of his own Allen to give himself up, but the adroit strategy of the detectives, led by Thomas L. Felts, which accomplished his downfall.

Aimed to Hit Every Time.  
The same ignorance of the meaning of the law seemed to characterize the young mountaineer to-night as he carelessly, in fact, and recklessly, explained his part in the shooting, how he aimed to hit every time, how he was prevented only by lack of ammunition from firing more, and how the others in the party shot also.

Incriminating statements they were, but to the tired youth, whose mind seemed actually relieved by his capture, they forebode no ill.

His arrest was neither spectacular nor dramatic. It was a mild surrender, the part of a man who had been conquered by a series of cautious kind, lured to mountain hardships and versed in the ways and habits of the mountaineer outlaws.

Forth went the posse early to-day for a final sortie, confident and hopeful. The posse, however, was not alone. Along with the posse were the detectives. Plans had been laid last night by Detective Thomas L. Felts to be put into execution at daybreak. All morning the detectives searched the woodland until by a series of cautious approaches, they came to that portion of the thicket where there was reason to believe the outlaws were operating. The channels through which the fugitives had been fed had been closely watched in front of the posse rode H. H. Lucas.

Concealed in the thicket, Lucas spied the indistinct lines of a man crouching on the ground. He seemed unafraid of the approach of any one until the detectives were almost upon him. He drew a revolver and shot at the posse. "Throw up your hands," cried Lucas. "Both arms were uplifted in surprising obedience. Each hand pointed a six-shooter at the sky."

Laying the weapons before his captors, the young man stepped forth. He was Claude Swanson Allen—he who all had thought gone.

Glad to Surrender.  
"I'm glad of a chance to come in," said Claude. "I'm tired and hungry. I haven't been in a bed since the shooting."

"All right, come on," invited Lucas, and Claude emerged from the laurel thicket a prisoner. Both revolvers were loaded. Near him was a pull of water and some crusts of bread.

Lucas paused a moment until the remainder of the posse came up from behind. Detective Thomas L. Felts, who was riding third, the mountaineer, who had been delayed by the appearance of a drunken man who was shooting wildly from horseback. Felts stopped to take him into custody. He said his name was Thomas and that he came from Patrick county.

In the posse were Alvin C. Mahood, R. R. Pritchard, Robert Smith, Charles Patton, Detective Thomas L. Felts and the Times-Dispatch correspondent.

"No one is more surprised than I," commented Mr. Felts after learning the prisoner's identity. He had been believed to be somewhere in North or South Carolina. The spot where the arrest was made really was in the State of North Carolina, about 150 yards from the Virginia line, not far distant from Mt. Airy, and about two miles from Floyd Allen's home.

"I could have shot you," remarked Claude to Lucas, when the party started back to Hillsville, "but I was a little excited and did not want to harm nobody."

Tells of Courthouse Tragedy.  
Both revolvers were loaded, but Allen had no chance to shoot. He was a prisoner, loaded with bullets in the first hostile move.

The prisoner arrived in Hillsville about 6:30 o'clock to-night in a pouring rain after an eighteen-mile ride. An hour later Detective Felts and the Times-Dispatch correspondent returned to the jail where Claude Allen had been lodged. The youthful prisoner answered every question—Whether truthfully or otherwise. In substance he gave this account of the courthouse tragedy and his part in it:

Had expected my father to be acquitted. The lawyer had said he would be. I was standing outside the bar in the courtroom when my father called me. He wanted me to get Mr. Harlow to give evidence for a new trial. I stood outside the bar and saw father stand up and heard him say something, I do not know who fired the first shot.

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